



Save Each Day's Coupons for Intelligencer Photos.

PROMPT ACTION

Of the Commander of the United States Fleet at Rio

OPENS THE EYES OF BELLIGERENTS

Of Both Sides of the Brazilian War and Sets a Precedent

THAT WONT BE FORGOTTEN SOON.

Vessels Bearing the American Flag Must be Protected, or

ADMIRAL BENHAM WILL KNOW WHY

American Merchant Vessels Exposed to the Firing of the Brazilian Insurgents and When the American Commander Called the Rebel Admiral's Attention to the Fact He Sent an Insulting Answer—Then Admiral Benham Made a Demonstration That Inspired Greater Respect for the Stars and Stripes and Set a Precedent for Other Foreign Navies Present—An Exciting Day.

[Copyrighted, 1894 by the Associated Press.]
RIO DE JANEIRO, January 29.—This has been one of the most exciting days that Rio de Janeiro has experienced since the commencement of hostilities between the insurgents and the Brazilian government.

The United States naval fleet stationed in this harbor has furnished the excitement.

Provoked beyond the endurance of patience by the continued carelessness of the gunners aboard the rebel warship Aquidaban, and tried by the indifference shown on the part of the revolutionary admiral to all his protests, that American vessels entering and leaving the harbor were not afforded proper protection by the rebel fleet, Admiral Benham to-day made a demonstration with the American war vessels under his command which has taught a much needed lesson to the belligerents on both sides, and which will undoubtedly have the effect hereafter of securing proper recognition of the rights of all vessels carrying the American flag.

In the event of to-day the foreign colony was particularly interested, and the action of Admiral Benham will probably furnish a precedent by which the commanders of the foreign vessels in this port will be guided in the future. The cause of all the trouble was the treatment to which three American barkes were subjected on last Saturday by the indiscriminate fusillade from the insurgent warships.

The American vessels were the bark Amy, Captain Blackford, built in Bath, Maine, in 1833 and owned by W. S. Wilson; the bark Good News, Captain Myrick, built in Baltimore in 1833, and owned by C. Morton Stewart & Co.; and the bark Julia Rollins, Captain Kiehne, built in Baltimore in 1834, and owned by Thornton Rollins, of that city.

THE BARKS IN DANGER.

On Saturday last, while lying at anchor, all of the vessels were endangered by the chance shots fired by the insurgents. These whistled through the rigging and passed the men at work upon the decks. Many of the crews of the three vessels narrowly escaped being shot.

After suffering a great deal of annoyance and running great risks in the hope that the insurgents would realize the folly of their action and put a stop to their reckless firing the three captains held a hurried conference and determined to appeal for protection to the United States warships and to request that the barks be given an escort to the wharves.

Captains Kiehne, Myrick and Blackford put off in small boats at danger to themselves and pulling up to where the flagship New York was stationed asked that they be allowed a conference with Admiral Benham.

Upon stating the object of their visit their request was readily granted and they went aboard the New York.

Admiral Benham listened attentively to their story, appeared to take the greatest interest in it, and when the captains finished with their statements he promised that he would do everything in his power to afford them the fullest protection. He said, however, that before making any display of force on the part of his fleet or giving the captains the escort they requested, he thought it only right to first notify the insurgent, Admiral Salanna da Gama, of the captains' complaints. Perhaps, he said, as a result of this notification da Gama would promptly order his gunners to stop endangering the American ships, and this would terminate all further cause for complaint.

THE ADMIRAL INSULTED.

Accordingly Admiral Benham sent one of his officers to the Aquidaban with orders to acquaint Admiral da Gama with the facts in the case, and to ask him to have an end put to such reckless gunning.

Da Gama was apparently in very bad humor when the American officer arrived aboard the Aquidaban, and with many exclamations of impatience he listened to the recital of the American captain's grievances. The insurgent admiral was evidently still annoyed over the unsatisfactory conference which he had held with Admiral Benham and indisposed to do anything which would prove pleasing to the commander of the United States fleet.

When the American officer had finished making his statement, da Gama, with a shrug of his shoulders, said, in a very sharp tone: "It is not my fault. The American ship captains should know enough to keep themselves and their crews out of the range of our guns. I shall not take any notice of this matter."

This curt response to his message aroused the ire of Admiral Benham and he determined to make such a showing that it would produce a lasting effect

upon the insurgents. He allowed Sunday to pass quietly and without any appearance that he intended to take any further notice of the affair.

DECISIVE ACTION.

Early this morning, however, the greatest activity prevailed on board the fleet. Shortly after daybreak the decks of the flagship New York of the New York, San Francisco, Detroit, and other United States war vessels were cleared for action and their anchors were raised.

Admiral Benham then sent word to the captains of the Good News, Julia Rollins and Amy that he was prepared to keep his promise to them, and that as soon as they were ready to proceed he would escort them to the wharves.

At this moment Captain Kiehne, of the Julia Rollins, and Myrick, of the Good News, weakened and despite their vigorous protestations and urgent demand of Saturday they returned that they did not care to imbitter the insurgent admiral by putting themselves under the escort of the United States naval fleet. Captain Blackford, of the Amy, however, showed himself made of sterner stuff, and announced that he would get ready at once and accept the protection which Admiral Benham had offered him.

Accordingly the Amy took her position in the ranks of the U. S. war vessels and the formidable procession started on its way up Rio harbor.

The news that something important was taking place aboard the American war ships rapidly spread both on shore and aboard the ships of all the foreign fleets represented at this port.

The streets at Rio fronting the bay were crowded with people and every vessel in the harbor presented an animated scene as its crew rushed upon deck and the men settled themselves to witness what followed.

A FORMIDABLE PROCESSION.

The Detroit took the leading part in the procession. The fleet as it approached nearer to Rio came quite close to the shore causing intense excitement among both the soldiers and civilians on board the various vessels.

The Amy proceeded on her way to the wharf and was safely moored there. Not until her captain had reported that he was fully satisfied did his powerful escort leave him.

Throughout the whole affair not a single shot was fired, but the scene was quite as impressive as if this had been done.

After passing along Rio's water front the fleet returned out into the bay and anchored in nearly the same position it had occupied previous to the demonstration. The affair is the sole absorbing topic of conversation afloat and ashore to-day.

The policy of "non-interference" so steadfastly pursued by Commander Henry F. Pickens has to-day been absolutely reversed by this action of Admiral Benham.

Full protection will be given from this time on to all American vessels as Minister Thompson has all along requested. It is believed here that the minister's repeated messages to Washington in behalf of American ship owners have at last had the desired effect with the present administration and that Admiral Benham's action of to-day is the result of orders which he has recently received.

There can be no doubting the good that has been done to American shipping in Brazilian ports by the demonstration in Rio this morning.

CONFIRMED REPORTS

OF Admiral Benham's Course in Brazil.

[Copyrighted, 1894, by the Associated Press.]

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The following advance cable message sent to the Times from Rio de Janeiro, dated Thursday last, January 25, via Montevideo January 29, confirms the Associated Press dispatches in regard to the peace negotiations which have been going on under the auspices of Rear Admiral Benham, on board the United States flagship:

"The American admiral, on Monday, invited Admiral da Gama to an interview on board the flagship New York."

"Admiral da Gama stated that the American admiral assumed a somewhat peremptory manner, stating that the insurgent cause was hopeless and that he proposed to arrange a reconciliation."

"Admiral da Gama replied that the only terms possible was the resignation of President Peixoto and a free election."

"The American admiral then lost his temper and said that he would protect commerce and also the landing of government war material, using force if necessary."

"Admiral da Gama replied that the insurgents control the states of Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catharina and Parana and that they will make every effort to hold out at Rio de Janeiro until the arrival of the southern troops as they consider they had a fair chance of victory."

"Yesterday the admiral attended the palace in order to pay an official visit. He had previously notified President Peixoto, but was kept waiting for two hours, and then an orderly informed him that the president was busy and unable to receive him."

"The Americans say that this is a direct insult to the American navy."

"A naval conference of the foreign commanders was held to-day, and it was decided to telegraph to their respective governments, saying that the insurgents have complete control of the harbor, and asking for instructions as to whether they are to use force in order to protect shipping or give the insurgents a free hand."

"Admiral de Mello is now at Curitiba, the capital of the state of Parana, and has organized a provincial government in Parana. He proposes moving north immediately."

Later reports from the wreck of the British bark Port Yarrowick, at Keelomin, Ireland, state that her crew of twenty-five men were drowned.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, local snows in the early morning, followed by fair and colder weather.

For Ohio, fair, preceded by local snows in eastern portion in the early morning; colder; west winds.

For Western Pennsylvania, snow, followed by clearing weather; colder; west winds.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

As furnished by C. SCHNEPP, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 a. m. 29 2 p. m. 39

10 a. m. 36 5 p. m. 38

12 m. 35 8 p. m. 35

Weather—Changeable.

THE TUG OF WAR

Comes on the Internal Revenue Part of the Wilson Bill.

OPPOSITION TO THE INCOME TAX

Feature Strongly Developed—Mr. Covert, the New York Democratic Leader, Declares He will Vote Against the Entire Measure—McMillin Opposes the Debate for the Friends of the Bill—His Argument For the Income Tax Proposition. He Holds That it is the Most Equitable Method.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29.—The debate on the internal revenue bill including the provision for the income tax began in the house to-day.

Under the call of committees for reports, after the reading of the journal, Mr. McCreary, chairman of the foreign affairs committee, reported his resolution expressing the sense of the house on the Hawaiian situation. The minority were given leave to submit their views.

Upon the completion of the call the house went into committee of the whole for the purpose of further consideration of the tariff bill. Mr. McMillin (Dem., Tenn.), chairman of the sub-committee of the ways and means on internal revenue, was immediately recognized and according to the caucus programme he offered as an amendment to the provision imposing a tax of \$1 per thousand upon cigarettes the entire internal revenue bill.

When the reading was completed Mr. McMillin was recognized to open the debate in favor of the amendment. As he was about to begin Mr. Tracy, (Dem. N. Y.), asked to reserve all points of order against the amendment.

Messrs. McMillin and McCreary contended that it was too late to make a point of order, debate upon the amendment having been entered upon before the point was made. The chair overruled the point of order and Mr. McMillin began his argument. "Republican party," he began, "started out for high protection, then clamored for higher protection and at last under the act of 1890 reached the highest protection ever known here. They pretended first that it was for the purpose of protecting infant industries but finally they candidly proclaimed that they wanted to legislate for capital abroad and they did it. How do you love its fruits? Are you satisfied with the kind of prosperity it has given? Are you content to obtain the home market and cut yourself off from all the balance of the markets of the world to enable a few corporations to combine in trust and put up prices on the articles that are produced here and that are excluded from coming from other countries by reason of our excessive rate of taxation? Why is it that, in the midst of plenty, we are starving? Why is it, when we should be all prosperity, we are all adversity? Why is it that Americans, under a system that was promised to yield them such plenty, are doomed to suffer in such penury and want? Why is it that nearly a million people of the United States are unemployed without wages, and more people are begging for alms at this hour on this continent than ever did before since America was discovered?"

THE OLD CRY.

"Our Chairman, we will not discharge our duty to the people who suffer; we will not deserve that continued support that the American people have given the Democratic party from time to time, if we do not, like men, come to the despairing people and determine whether over oceans, robbery shall no longer be carried on by operation of the law. Sir, come what will, we will reduce this tariff to a revenue basis; we will impose taxes for public purposes and not for private gains or to enable some individuals to accumulate private fortunes at the expense of others. The government of the United States requires a vast amount of revenue to carry on its various operations. A less favored people could not meet the excessive drain that is made for the purpose of maintaining it. It requires \$3 federal taxes imposed upon every man, woman and child in the United States for this purpose. This is raised almost exclusively from consumption. There is a very small part of it that is a tax on the wealthy of the country. It is imposed by way of taxes on all spirits that enter into the drugs that are given to the people when sick; on all of the spirits that are consumed by them; all of the tobacco that is used in various forms. But this is only a small portion of it, for the greater part is obtained from import duties upon the clothes the people wear and the things they must have for their comfort or existence. If a man owns fifty or one hundred millions of property in the United States, as some do, he pays only on what he eats, what he drinks, what he wears, and the other things he uses. The time has come when this should be changed, and I ask of any reasonable person whether it is unjust to expect that a small per cent of this enormous revenue shall be placed upon the accumulated wealth of the country instead of placing all upon the consumption of the country. Is it not time that great estates which are protected by our army, which are defended by our navy, which are benefitted by the various operations of government, should contribute in some greater degree to carry on the government throughout which alone they could have accumulated, or by which they are to be protected? The people of the United States do not ask that all of it shall be placed on accumulated wealth. But they do insist that it is not unreasonable or unjust to require that a very small proportion of it shall be. And yet when it is proposed to shift this burden from those who cannot bear it to those who can, to divide it between consumption and wealth, to shift it from the laborer who has nothing but his power to toil and sweat, to the man who has a fortune made or inherited; who hears a hundred cries by some individuals that it is unjust and inequitable in its nature and should not be adopted. Then, we

insist, Mr. Chairman, that it is not unreasonable or unjust that a small part from twenty-five millions of this money should be collected from this accumulation. I know of no argument that is at all conclusive or rational that can be urged against this form of taxation.

A FAIR TAX.

If we are not to impose any additional tax on cigarettes as we do, if we are not to impose a tax on playing cards as is proposed by us; if we are not to impose a tax on inheritances, and if we are not to place a tax upon the incomes in this country as this bill provides, or increase the whisky tax, I wish to know from what sources we are to get that deficiency which has been characteristic of the revenues for months past, and bids fair to be up to the fund of the present, if not the succeeding fiscal year.

There is nothing in this bill against which any just man can complain, there is nothing to arouse fear that an ill came from it. It is no tax on bread. It is no embargo placed on prosperity. It is no effort to prevent prosperity. It is no death blow aimed at commerce, but it is an effort to in some way require each citizen to contribute to the government in proportion to what he has.

"We have at last discovered how to govern man and still leave him free. This is best done by protecting him in his life, liberty and pursuit of happiness and leaving him to work out his own salvation. Any laws that discriminate against one class of citizens and in favor of another cannot long stand.

"Believing as I do that this adoption will result in a public beneficence my whole heart goes forth in its advocacy and I am ready to stand or fall with the principle of equity which it carries."

Mr. McMillin was followed by Representative Ray, (Rep. New York,) who opened the debate for the Republicans in opposition to the income tax. He attributed business depression to threatened tariff changes and contrasted a Democratic policy on an income tax during the war and at present.

TARNEY'S POINT.

Mr. Tarney, of Missouri, one of the Democrats of the ways and means committee, followed Mr. Ray.

Men, he said, should pay according to their wealth for the support and protection of the government. There is \$70,000,000,000 of property in this country. If one man owned \$1,000,000,000 would it not be just that he should be taxed his equitable share for the proportion of his property?"

Mr. Dinsmore, (Dem., Arkansas) said this hour was an auspicious one, as it marked a new era in taxation. It meant that the wealth of the country was to pay a just tribute to the government for the benefits it received from the governmental system. It meant that the great burden of taxation was to be taken from the shoulders of the poor.

Mr. Daniels, (Rep., New York) called attention to the hostile attitude occupied by the Democratic party toward the income tax for years, and the words of great Democratic leaders like Samuel J. Tilden in condemnation of it. He proceeded with a careful argument against the income tax.

Mr. Williams, (Dem., Miss.) in supporting the income tax said that it was not a new thing. It has been resorted to by every democracy since the days of Solon as the most equitable of all taxes.

He was followed by Mr. Hall, (Dem., Mo.) who has been one of the most earnest advocates of an income tax on the Democratic side. Taxation, as Mr. Hall asserted, came from one of three sources, rent, profit or wages.

He quoted from Adam Smith, John Stuart Mill and other eminent political economists in support of the principle of an income tax. He challenged anyone to point out a single economist of note, barring possibly Mr. Howell, of Johns Hopkins University, who had not endorsed an income tax.

OPPOSED TO THE BILL.

Mr. Covert, (Dem., N. Y.), in criticizing the action of the ways and means committee, contended that the mooring of tariff reform was well understood during the campaign of 1892. Free trade was not spoken of except in condemnation of it. Tariff reform was understood to be a judicial revision of the dutiable list, the reduction only of duties upon articles unduly protected. Mr. Covert announced his unalterable opposition to the entire bill, because in his opinion it was framed to compel the incorporation of an income tax.

THE SENATE.

Teller Makes a Strong Speech in Favor of Hawaiian Annexation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29.—The Hawaiian controversy and the federal election bill occupied the time of the senate to-day. Senator Teller, of Colorado, argued in favor of the annexation of Hawaii. The Hawaiian resolution went over and will doubtless be again discussed at much length before a vote is reached.

Senator Hear, (Rep., Mass.) introduced a bill giving suspended pensioners the right to appeal their cases to the United States courts of their districts after giving due notice of such intention to the commissioner of pensions.

The following resolution was presented by Senator Stewart, (Rep., Nev.): "Resolved, That in the judgment of the senate of the United States the secretary of the treasury is not at this time clothed under existing laws to issue and sell bonds and other interest-bearing obligations of the government."

"I would like to have that resolution voted on to-morrow," said Senator Stewart. "The bonds are about to be issued. This is an important question and it seems to me that the senate ought at least to express an opinion one way or the other."

Senator Teller, (Rep., Colorado), made a strong speech on the President's Hawaiian policy, asserting that it was the only instance in which a government had recognized another government but had immediately sought to tear that government down. The Hawaiian resolution then went to the calendar and the federal election bill was taken up and Senator Chandler, (Rep., N. H.), took the floor in opposition to the election bill. He resumed his discussion of the fraudulent means alleged by him to have been employed by the Democrats to gain control of the New York legislature in 1881.

QUIET NOW PREVAILS,

But the Situation in the Mansfield, Pa., Mining Region

OF A VERY STRAINED CHARACTER

The Rioting Not Over by Any Means, Though the Sheriff Believes That the Worst Has Been Witnessed—Spontaneous Disturbances Looked For. Trouble at McDonald—Workmen Ordered to Quit Work by the Anarchist Band—The Latter Raid a Store and Demand Guns and Ammunition.

MANSFIELD, PA., Jan. 29.—Since this afternoon the situation in the mining region has developed no immediate alarming features. Sheriff Richards believes that the worst is over and while he does not fear further trouble he will keep his deputies in the district for several days. The operators and railroad men, however, who have had long acquaintance with the miners, do not share this confidence. As significant of this the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis railway company has had two section hands watching the Cherry tipples since Saturday. They expect that it will be burned and that the falling timbers may block the tracks, threatening certain wreck to some trains.

An agent of several operators in this section who has been circulating among the miners during the past forty-eight hours in the role of a digger from the Monongahela district reports that even if there is not an extended outbreak there will be sporadic rioting that will probably spread over all the districts where the distress is greatest, so long as the condition of the miners remain as at present. He bases this statement on what he has learned in actual personal intercourse with the men and having been a miner himself is likely to understand their position. So long as the market is such that operators are obliged to keep putting the screws on the miners in the matter of cutting wages, with slack and irregular work even at the reduced rates, just so long will there be outbreaks of violence, because the men are so destitute as to be driven to utter desperation. He says it is simply the outbreaking in spots of the protests of desperate men who find themselves driven to the wall in the struggle for existence.

TROUBLE AT McDONALD.

Very serious reports of trouble were brought from McDonald to-night by Mr. McCue, owner of the Cherry mines at Hayes station. He states that early this morning notices were posted in the blacksmith shop notifying the 125 miners who were working at the 65-cent rate that they would have to vacate at once or the tipples would be burned. Frightened over the notices the men prepared to obey. As they left the mine Thomas MacMahon, a stable boss for the mining company, heard two shots, and at the same time bullets whistled by his head. He replied with two shots from his revolver, although it being yet before daybreak he could only fire in the direction of the flash which preceded the previous reports. There are in the mine seven English-speaking Swedes. They objected to the other miners quitting work, stating that they were willing to remain at work and abide by the consequences. However, they were overruled and left. About 8 o'clock a crowd of from 150 to 200 men gathered over the mines and remained there all day. Towards nightfall they left in the direction of McDonald Station, and the report was then started that the Rond mines and the Robbins company store were to be burned to-night. Chief Deputy Sheriff Lowery telegraphed the deputy sheriff at McDonald and they reported that there was no attempt to start the mine for several days.

A RED FLAG.

During the day considerable excitement was occasioned at Bower Hill by the announcement that the anarchists would raise a red flag and declare for blood. About fifteen foreigners did appear with their flag, but when they saw the deputy sheriffs who were on guard they turned at once and fled. A riotous demonstration occurred at Bridgeville. Twelve slaves entered the Foster grocery store and demanded guns and ammunition. They were refused and then became boisterous and threatened to wreck the store. A squad of fifty vigilance committee men, fully armed, pursued the slaves and arrested three. Twenty-two slaves in the Tom's Run district, who are alleged to be connected with the rioting at Steen's mines, were arrested this morning and are now in jail, charged with rioting. The mine itself has resumed and quiet prevails in that district.

THE BOND ISSUE.

Secretary Carlisle Satisfies New York Bankers of Its Legality.

New York, Jan. 29.—By direction of Secretary Carlisle, Assistant Treasurer Conrad N. Jordan sent out to-day invitations to thirty bank presidents and officers of other prominent financial institutions, asking them to meet the secretary of the treasury at the sub-treasury. The conference lasted for an hour and a half. At its conclusion several of the bankers who were present said that Secretary Carlisle spoke at length of the action of the judiciary committee, saying that he thought their resolution showed the legality of the issue.

The bankers present asked numerous questions concerning the points at issue. They assured the secretary that if the legality of the bonds was shown, he could rely on it that all of them would be taken in New York, unconditionally and above the upset price. The general report of those present at the conference was that the proposed issue was much strengthened by the discussion. One of the members of the clearing house committee said he was convinced that in the minds of those who had heard Mr. Carlisle's statement of the

case, there was now no doubt of the safety of the bonds as an investment. Their legality, he said, was assured. How far the issue has been subscribed for could not be learned. The conference was said to have been the result of withdrawals of subscriptions which had been made.

TWELVE THOUSAND PERISH.

Awful Loss of Life by an Earthquake—The City of Kuchan Entirely Destroyed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29.—Additional advices by the steamer Belgic, from China, announce the complete annihilation by earthquake of the town of Kuchan, Persia. Twelve thousand persons were killed in the awful disaster. Ten thousand bodies had been recovered to date. The once important and beautiful city of 20,000 people is now only a scene of death, desolation and terror. Fifty thousand cattle were destroyed at the same time.

On the hills and mountains the herds are chiefly watched by the Seafarant Kurde, warlike tribes, who, while tending their flocks, also used to guard their secluded homes against the fierce Akhal Tekko Turkomans. But these marauders were subdued by the Russians several years ago, and the valley has been undisturbed until the heavy hand of Providence laid low its beautiful city.

This country has a peculiar fascination, owing to the fact that very little was known of it until quite recent years. In the years between 1874 and 1881 Messrs. Baker, Gill, O'Donovan and Sullivan made extensive explorations throughout this region, and it is through them that any knowledge of that portion of Persia is gained.

[In view of the fact that Kuchan is within three hundred miles of the Caspian sea and six hundred miles of Tcheren, the capital of Persia, from which city news is received frequently, via European news centres, it seems strange that the first information of this reported disaster should come by way of a Chinese steamer, whose sailing point is many thousands of miles further from the scene than points from which such news would naturally come.]

BRIEFS FROM THE WIRES.

The report that the Portuguese warships have sailed from Oporto is unfounded.

Gov. Waite, of Colorado, has prepared a message to the senate refusing to adjourn the legislature. He says the senate is prompted by malice.

Bob Marler, the noted Kentucky outlaw, was baptised in the bathtub of the Pineville jail by a Baptist minister, and now feels that his sins are all washed away.

Miss Kittie Kless, of Tiffin, Ohio, refused the attentions of a young man named Sharn, and last night he shot and fatally wounded her and then killed himself.

Dr. August Hirsch, physician and pathologist of Berlin, is dead. He was celebrated for his researches into the geographic distribution of epidemic diseases.

John Costello, of Pittsburgh, shot his wife and sixteen-year old daughter last night because they refused to live with him. He just completed a three years sentence in the penitentiary.

The physicians in attendance upon George W. Childs issued the following bulletin at midnight: "Mr. Childs has passed a quiet day. There has been no marked change in his general condition."

A life boat with a red star on each bow and with a name ending in "Field" has been stranded at Burtonport, Donegal, and it is believed that a large steamer has been wrecked somewhere off the coast of Donegal.

Ex-Governor Campbell, of Ohio, arrived at Hamilton. He says politics is responsible for his financial condition and hereafter he will devote himself to law. He says he is paying his debts and soon expects to be even with the world.

The Berlin *Vossische Zeitung* says that the court of honor is still inquiring into the cases of the many officers who were compromised in the Hanover gambling trial. The emperor has withheld his sanction of some of the sentences on the ground that they were too lenient.

SIGHTS AND SCENES OF THE WORLD.

PART 7.

COUPON No. 2.

To secure this superb souvenir send or bring 6 coupons like this of different numbers with 10c in coin to

Art Portfolio Department,

Intelligencer Office,

25 and 27 Fourteenth Street.

This coupon not good for "World's Fair Portfolios."

WORLD'S FAIR

Art Portfolio!

PART 10.

Coupon No. 2.

To secure this superb souvenir send or bring 6 coupons like this of different numbers with 10c in coin to

ART PORTFOLIO DEPARTMENT

Intelligencer Office,

25 and 27 Fourteenth Street.

This coupon not good for "Sights and Scenes of the World" Portfolios.